

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

SELECT MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

ASTRINGENTS, DIARRHŒA & CHOLERA REMEDIES, &c.

DAKIN'S CHOLERA ELIXIR.—A prolonged experience of this epidemic in India, its home and birth-place, has proved beyond all doubt the efficacy of this remedy, which combines in a concentrated form the medicinal agents which have proved most useful in arresting the rapid progress of that fatal malady, and in combating it when developed.

Full directions accompany each bottle. Per bottle, \$1.50 and \$3.

Cholera pills are made from an old, well-tried formula, and are most useful in the early stage of an attack. Per bottle, 50 cents.

Dakin's Chlorodyne is Sedative, Anodyne, and Anti-spasmodic. This reliable remedy has long been used throughout the East as a stand-by in Cholera and Diarrhœa. In bottles, 35, 75 cents, \$1.50 and \$2.75.

Dr. Rubin's Essence of Camphor.—Valuable for simple Diarrhœa, and in the earlier stages of Dysentery and Cholera. Per bottle, 50 cents.

Fluid Extract of Indian Bell (prepared from the unripe fruit of the *Egle Marmelos*).

Of great service in Diarrhœa and Chronic Dysentery. Per bottle, \$1.

Dietetic Biscuits.—A highly agreeable and nutritive diet, particularly recommended in derangement of the digestive organs, looseness, and irritation of the bowels.

This preparation has been in use in India for thirty years, and is there regarded as a specific in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Per tin, \$1.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 1st September, 1890.

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY "SODAS"

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, free of Extra Charge, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS.

Whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG."

And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATERS.

SODA WATER

LEMONADE

POTASH WATER

SELTZER WATER

LITHIA WATER

SARSAPARILLA WATER

TONIC WATER

GINGER ALE

GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, Hongkong, China, and Manila.

[5]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1890.

TELEGRAMS.

SILVER PURCHASES.

LONDON, September 2nd.

Since Friday the Treasury purchases amount to 500,000 ounces at 119½.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THERE will be a game of polo at Causeway Bay to-morrow afternoon, commencing at 5.30 o'clock.

THE Spanish Consul kindly forwards a telegram from Manila stating that a depression existed in the Pacific on Sunday, but has since moved in a direction to the north-east of Luzon.

MR. GRUMPY.—My dear, get me my coat, will you? Mrs. Grumpy.—Not till you say please. I was not made to order! Mr. Grumpy.—No, you were a maid.

CENSUS Enumerators.—Where were you born? Citizen.—Where was Ol born? Did I ever hear of Ol? I'm an Alderman in the city of New York! Sure, yer might know Ol'm an Amerikien.

"You are accused," said a judge, "of having attempted to poison your husband with phosphorus. What have you to say?" "I desire that the doctors make an autopsy," replied the woman, as she looked viciously at her husband.

This population of Africa is now estimated at 225,000,000, but on what reliable basis it is difficult to discover. The area of the African continent is three times that of Europe, and if the estimate of population is correct, they are about equal in that respect.

The silk ex Parthia was delivered in New York on the 1st inst.

SEVILLE is infested with women barbers. They are pretty women, however, which makes all the difference. Now, Mr. Billy Moore, where is your enterprise?

ENGLISH senior wranglers, who attract a great deal of attention, do not all become distinguished men by any means. A list of them for the present century contains only five judges, four Bishops and a Dean, and five six or eight eminent astronomers and mathematicians.

DR. TALMAGE estimates the wealth of King Solomon, the extensively married man, at 670,000,000 pounds in gold and 1,018,000,377 pounds in silver. We should really like to know how Talma makes this out. Solomon was a great master of finance, the Tom Jackson of his day, all the same.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme at the Barrack Square, to-morrow evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—

March "The Dandelion" (Dumblair).

Lancers "The Mikado" (Dumblair).

Police "The Elfin Song" (Dumblair).

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We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Adams, Bell & Co.) that the steamship *Queen Margaret*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for Hongkong this morning.

WE have heard of broad-gauge railways, narrow-gauge railways, switchback railways, mountain railways, strategic railways and suspension railways, but by the back of the sacred cockatoo of Australia and by the ivory teeth of the crocodiles of the Nile we never heard of a "spiritual railway" until today when we chanced to glance over the pages of a missionary organ in which we read that Mr. Kishnam who resides at No. 14 Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C., is deeply grateful to an "unknown" for sending him several samples of "The Spiritual Railway." Details of the up and down line? The missionary "rag" goes on to say that copies of it may be had at "6d. per 100!" Cheap at the money, we should imagine.

FREDERICK CARVALHO, late third officer of the British steamship *Nanning*, was arrested by Detective-Sergeant Haddon at one o'clock this morning at his residence in Queen's Road East, on a warrant charging him with breaking into the house of Mr. J. P. Lemm, architect, and stealing therefrom a gold watch and chain and gold medal, worth in all about \$150, on the night of the 18th ult. It transpired in evidence that the prisoner forcibly entered the house, where he occasionally paid friendly visits, and stole the articles in question. He admitted the charge when arrested this morning, saying to the detective "yes, I stole old Lemm's watch." His Worship committed the case for trial, the prisoner reserving his defence.LIVERPOOL is going to be the first city in England to build an elevated railway—similar to the "L" road in New York. But the overhead railway now being constructed in Liverpool will be the best of its kind ever erected. An interesting account of the work now in progress appears in the local *Mercury*. The railway is to run along the line of docks. Twelve stations are to be provided, and it is easy to foresee, the *Mercury* remarks, that the line will be extensively resorted to by those who wish to journey quickly from the centre of the high mercantile region of the city to the north, or to the south and back again, in addition to those who will travel over it by reason of occupation or inclination. "It is a great scheme, fairly launched, and when completed and in full working order, people will look at each other inquiringly, and wonderingly ask how Liverpool had done so long without it."A COUPLE of "daisies" made their solemn trip to Mr. Robinson at the Police Court this morning, where they were requested to answer to the charge of administering intoxicating drugs to Wong Tong, a gardener who had just returned from Melbourne with £30 in his purse and a couple of ounces of gold dust. Mr. Mosop appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Caldwell defended. It was shown that one of the two prisoners layd the plaintiff, whom he enticed into his choice parlour in Queen's Road Central, under the pretext of satisfying his insatiable uncle (the other prisoner) that his *gams* had not yet gone to sleep to the vast majority in the Antipodes. Once inside, these kindly friends invited their guest to *yum cha* and smoke the fragrant weed. The result was that in less than ten minutes the gardener was insensible, minus his coin, and chucked out in the street! When he came to his senses he laid an information with the police, who took care of him until this morning. His Worship remanded the case until to-morrow, allowing the accused out in ball of one surety of \$50 each.

SUPREME COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

(Before Mr. Fielding Clarke, Acting Chief Justice.)

In re J. V. WEBBER.

Mr. A. B. Roddy, of Messrs. Holmes and Roddy, appeared for Mr. J. V. Webber, the bankrupt, and Mr. F. Fraser-Smith, attorney for John Francis Webber, and Mr. H. Wyson represented the petitioning creditors—W. E. Van Eps and John Minihinnett.

Mr. Roddy said that on behalf of Mr. Fraser-Smith, attorney for Mr. Webber, he opposed the adjudication upon several grounds, chief amongst which was the fact that Mr. Webber had never committed any real act of bankruptcy. He had left the colony for purely private reasons, and with no intention or purpose of delaying or defrauding his creditors. It was under section 14 of the Ordinance, his goods having been sold under writ of execution. If Mr. Roddy could show that there was no act of bankruptcy by the bankrupt himself appearing to show cause why he should not be adjudicated—then that would be a good reason for setting aside the adjudication. This matter had been decided under section 14 of the Ordinance, and not under section 10, to which Mr. Roddy had referred.

Mr. Roddy.—But, your lordship, at the time the petition was filed the goods had been sold, so that no act of bankruptcy could then have been committed.

His lordship.—Yes; that struck me at the time, and I must admit that I had some doubts about making the order.

Mr. Roddy said he was under the impression that these proceedings were taken under section 10, which specially referred to persons who had left the colony, and explained that Mr. Webber had left the colony, and his instructions had been only received by the creditors half an hour before. As no act of bankruptcy had been committed on July 5th, the date on which the petition was filed, he maintained that the petition was bad from the beginning and therefore the adjudication should be annulled.

Mr. Van Eps, one of the petitioning creditors at this point left his seat alongside his solicitor and made some communication to the Deputy Registrar (Mr. Sangster), which that official promptly communicated to the Judge.

His lordship then remarked that he had been informed that the goods had been sold before the creditors' petition was filed, and that the bankrupt had been adjudicated a bankrupt under section 10 of the Ordinance, and that he had entered into possession on June 24th.

Mr. Roddy.—And I am instructed that Mr. Webber had not left Hongkong on June 24th, and that the sale did not take place till August.

Mr. Van Eps made another communication to the Deputy Registrar, which the latter was proceeding to detail to the Court when he was interrupted by Mr. Roddy.

Mr. Roddy again insisted that the petition was bad, no act of bankruptcy having been committed, even under section 14, at the time it was filed—when his lordship, who was studying

the papers in the case, remarked that he was trying to supplement Mr. Roddy's want of instructions.

After some consideration his lordship said he would agree to an application for a reasonable adjournment, so as to enable Mr. Webber to be present.

Mr. Fraser-Smith.—As the largest creditor, my lord, I oppose the adjournment.

His lordship.—But I can't bear you on the matter.

Mr. Fraser-Smith.—A week ago your lordship ruled that you could not hear me as attorney for Mr. Webber, but as a creditor I had a right to be heard.

His lordship.—Very well; I will perhaps hear what you have to say later on.

After consultation with the Deputy Registrar his lordship said that in the Registrar's opinion a creditor could not be heard in opposition to an order of adjudication; however, in this case he thought there were grounds for allowing time to be communicated with Mr. Webber. Of course, no objections would be raised to the Official Assignee collecting any outstanding debts belonging to the estate in the meantime.

Mr. Roddy.—Certainly not, my lord.

At the request of the Court Mr. Fraser-Smith said he opposed the adjournment as the largest creditor—about the only *bona fide* creditor with the exception of Mr. Ah Yon and a few others—on the grounds set forth by Mr. Roddy. The petition was nothing but a mean conspiracy, and the claims of the petitioning creditors were false and fraudulent and were merely brought forward out of revenge.His lordship.—At this stage you mustn't go beyond the *requisitoires*, or I can't hear you.

Mr. Fraser-Smith then referred to the account rendered by Mr. Van Eps for \$271.21, and to that person's affidavit in which he alleged this amount was due for balance of wages at \$125 per month, and that \$125 was set out as a month's wages in lieu of notice. Whatever the terms of his agreement were, said Mr. Fraser-Smith, Mr. Van Eps was very properly dismissed summarily for improper conduct. Mr. Fraser-Smith, after criticizing the account, was proceeding to refer to Mr. Minihinnett, the other petitioning creditor, when his lordship said that the proper time for these allegations would be when the matter came up for final settlement.

Mr. Fraser-Smith.—If I am correct in assuming that your lordship has decided to allow an adjournment to enable Mr. Webber to be present I cannot see the utility of going further with these remarks. I would mention, however, as one who knows something of accounts, that I have looked through Mr. Webber's books, and I am certain that the costs of the bankruptcy cannot be met by the available assets.

His lordship, to Mr. Wyson—Have you anything to say?

Mr. Van Eps.—I would like to say a few words.

His lordship.—Your solicitor must say what you wish. Is Mr. Ho Wyson representing you?

Mr. Van Eps (after considerable hesitation)—Not on this occasion; he represents Mr. Minihinnett.

His lordship, to Mr. Wyson—Who instructed you? Who do you appear for?

Mr. H. Wyson (after consideration)—Mr. Minihinnett.

His lordship.—Don't you also appear for Mr. Van Eps?

Mr. H. Wyson.—Yes, I believe so.

His lordship.—Well, have you anything to say?

Mr. H. Wyson.—No, my lord.

His lordship, after inquiring how long it would take to advise Mr. Webber in Sydney, eventually suspended the order of adjudication for three months, the Official Assignee in the meantime collecting all outstanding debts.

In re SIT HIM KOK.

Concerning the bankruptcy of Sit Him Kok, Mr. Roddy, of Messrs. Ewins and Rector, appeared on behalf of Chan Oi Tang, one of the bankrupt's debtors, who, upon the request of Ngo Ching Seng, represented by Mr. Bowles, of Messrs. Wootton & Deacon's office, was brought up for examination.

The first witness called was Shu Shi, aunt of Chan Oi Tang who said that the sum of \$4,000 borrowed from Sit Him Kok three years ago had been returned about two years since.

Chan Oi Tang said he borrowed \$4,000 from the bankrupt on the 24th of April 1888, and gave a promissory note for that amount. Later on he repaid the money and received the promissory note back, which he hid, however, mislaid.

His lordship said that as far as he could see there was no reason to discredit the witness's statement. It was well, of course, to examine him in view of the fact that otherwise it might be supposed Chan Oi Tang assisted the bankrupt to withhold money due to creditors, which it now appeared he had not done. He would then leave the case in the hands of the Official Assignee.

The Court then adjourned.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE HON. A. P. MAC EWEN.

At noon to-day the Chamber of Commerce was crowded with members of the European and Chinese community, including most of the leading merchants, for the purpose of "assisting" at the presentation of a piece of plate to the Hon. A. P. MacEwen, on the occasion of his leaving the Colony. The present had been made by subscriptions, limited to five dollars, and, to quote the heading of the list, was intended to "show to the Hon. A. P. MacEwen, in token of appreciation for his services to the Colony, and to testify in a measure to the appreciation felt for him by his many friends, both as a member of the Council and as a private individual. The committee were the Hon. P. Ryrie, Hon. J. J. Kewick, Hon. C. P. Chater, Capt. Rumsey, R.N., Mr. E. Macdonald, and Mr. W. H. Young.

The Hon. P. Ryrie, who presided, said:—Mr. MacEwen.—It gives me very great pleasure to address you this morning, not because you are leaving us, but because as I am the exponent of a large and very large proportion of the community. I think that the display of feeling shown in these signatures, representing every business house in the colony, will assure you of their good wishes wherever you go (Hear, hear). We know you very well, at least a great many of us, who have enjoyed your acquaintance since the day of your arrival in the Colony, and we know how you have always made yourself a useful member of the community. You commenced, as a young man, by being the head of the Tarantula Society (laughter and applause), and did it very well too. That Society has survived its Shanghai contemporary, and still exists. You served us, in other ways; we remember your services in the typhoon of 1874—that hasn't been referred to in the papers. You did yeoman service—you and Col. Pryor, and several others; in fact you have always been to the front, and if you had remained in the Colony you would have continued there (Applause).

To tell you that there is a place of plate of very elaborate Chinese workmanship being prepared for presentation to you—unfortunately, it is not ready; and we also hope to have a little souvenir (so many having subscribed) to accompany it for Mr. MacEwen (Applause). I have no doubt it will be gratifying to her to receive such a gift, knowing that it will be a

proof that her husband was so highly estimated in Hongkong. I don't know that I have anything to add, except to wish you a happy passage and a pleasant reunion with your family (Applause).

Mr. MacEwen, in reply, said:—Mr. Ryrie, and gentlemen—I assure you that I thank you for the high compliment you have paid me in asking me to meet you here to-day, and I thank Mr. Ryrie, an old friend of mine, for the very kind manner in which he has referred to my past career in this Colony. I would wish to state, briefly, that when the Chamber of Commerce elected me a member of the Legislative Council I promised that I would watch over the interests of all classes and nationalities, whether those interests were great or small. I think I can conscientiously say that to the utmost of my ability I have endeavoured to fulfil that promise (Applause).

I should like to be permitted to also state, publicly, that in my official intercourse with Governors, Administrators and officials, in this Colony—at times we may have had little differences of opinion on public matters, and indeed it was not to be expected that we should always look through the same spectacles—I have always found their behaviour to be perfectly fair, honorable, and straightforward (Hear, hear); I can only hope that I have been the same towards them. Although I am leaving China for good I hope still to keep in close touch with the Colony when at home, and I need hardly say that, at any time, I can forward the interests of the Colony—either through the London Chamber of Commerce or the China Association—it will give me the greatest pleasure to do so (Applause). You have very kindly offered to present myself and wife with souvenirs on my departure, and I can but accept them with pleasure, as reminding us of the many pleasant years spent here, and the many friends who have been so kind as to send me all Good-byes. Prolonged applause. Cheers were then heartily given for Mr. and Mrs. MacEwen, and the proceedings terminated.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the above Company was held at the Hotel, this afternoon. Mr. D. McCulloch presided, and among those present were Messrs. E. Jones-Hughes, J. F. C. da Rosa and Ho Tung (Directors) Hon. P. Ryrie, E. Rutter, N. J. Robinson, F. Henderson, W. H. Gaskell, A. O'D. Gourd, W. H. Wallace, H. Cope, H. T. S. Green, Chun Lun, and R. Lyall (Secretary).

The Chairman said that as the report set out the details fully it left hardly anything to add, but he might mention that the profits of the business for the present half-year compared favorably with the corresponding period of last year, that was to say July and August. The manager, Mr. Tucker, hoped to show a greater percentage of gain on the working than had been the case heretofore. The claims and costs in connection with the case *Chater v. The Hotel Company*, were before Mr. Acland when Registrar, and resulted in a reduction of the claims by \$249.58, and on the costs of \$1,391.75, or altogether, \$3,841.33. The claims of two of the parties, Mr. and Mrs. Chater, were entirely disallowed. The invited questions, and none being asked, proposed the adoption of the report and balance sheet.

Mr. Rutter seconded, and they were accepted.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Ryrie, the appointment of Mr. Ho Tung as a director was confirmed.

Mr. Gaskell proposed the re-election of Mr. Jones-Hughes as a director, which Mr. Henderson seconded, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Ryrie proposed the re-election of Mr. da Rosa, which Mr. Gaskell seconded, and was accepted.

Mr. Gourd proposed the re-election of Messrs. Cox and Green as auditors.

Mr.

spoil our appetite for breakfast; even the coolies laughed at us.

We came to the conclusion that the fish must have gone to the upper waters, and determined to follow them. We went to the upper waters, a painful journey on pack horses. We fished with flies, we fished with minnows, we descended to bait, but we caught no salmon trout.

On getting back, while our cuticle was slowly healing from the injuries it had received from the pack horse, we studied works on Chinese literature, with a view to experimenting on the person of the villain who gave us the alluring details of the beautiful fishing at Sapporo.—*Esquimaux Gazette.*

IMURIS MINES, LIMITED.

The following is the latest report of the above named Company:—

9, Fenchurch Avenue,
London, E.C.
30th July, 1890.

To the Shareholders of the Imuris Mines, Limited.

Dear Sirs,—Since addressing you on the 9th June, the accounts received from the mines have continued very satisfactory; but owing to the harvest season, and consequent scarcity of labour, the construction of the railway has been somewhat retarded; it is now, however, in full progress again.

From Mr. Whyte's June reports the following extracts will prove interesting:—

"San Imuris Mine.—Winze No. 2 on 2nd level has been sunk 27 feet, the vein holding an average width of 2 feet of good milling quartz. This winze will connect with the 3rd level about the 1st of August. Drift running west on 3rd level has been driven 414 feet. The vein will average 3 feet wide throughout this distance; which at this point is very hard and solid, all gold-bearing quartz of a dark reddish colour, assays from which give from \$5 to \$50 per ton. The vein here gives every indication of being permanent, having perfect foot and hanging walls.

"Drift running east on 3rd level has been driven 774 feet. The vein here is not so wide as the west end; it will average 20 inches, and has the appearance and character as the ore found on the 2nd level directly above this point. The winze sinking from bottom of west tunnel has been sunk 50 feet during the month all the way through good milling ore. The vein is from 18 inches to 2 feet wide, the best ore that has been found in this part of the mine.

"Eria Mine.—(A new development close to the Sheba mine, which was not included in the original concession). This mine continues to be as promising as ever. There are now about 100 tons of ore on the dump that gives an average of 33 1/2-100th oz. of silver per ton. We are in a position to produce 20 tons per day from this mine, and by the time the railway and reduction works are completed can produce much more. From present appearances I would say this to be the most valuable mine in the group, and the railway will pass within 300 feet of it.

Sheba and San Jose.—We are working with a few men at both these mines, and the developments continue as promising as ever.

Yours faithfully,

JAS. HOPE JACKSON,
Secretary.

THE FAMILY OF MENCIUS.

The clanshipness of the Chinese is a strong feature of their life. The family is the social unit. But it is not the single family. It is the solid family, not its present life alone, but reaching back to its very beginning. This is the clan. The social position of the Confucian family is frequently brought to the public notice. The family of Mencius is not so well-known to the foreign public. Among my friends is one of this clan. He is a remarkably intelligent and capable man. It is the custom of the members of this clan to apply at head-quarters whenever there is any special need to settle some personal, local, or official dispute. The present head of the house is Meng Chao Huan. He lives in semi-clerical state at the family and ancestral temple. That centre is today, as it was four centuries B.C., at Tsao Hsien. The MacCallum family of the tribe is still "Meng of Tsao." This worthy is the head of the seventy-second generation in direct descent from the great Teacher. My friend visited the family headquarters some years since at the deputy of the village to secure the abolition of the great Master of the tribe. This worthy dispenses largesse on a grand scale. He receives a bounty from the Imperial Treasury. It is not so large nor so certain as that of the still greater Duke K'ung. Any of the Meng family from any part of the Empire coming thither to pay his respects is suitably entertained. There is a large caravanserai capable of holding at least a hundred guests. All who gain access to this are supported or entertained free of charge. If a modest man, should there be any such visiting the chief, the lesser buildings, takes up his abode in them, he finds, to his disgust no doubt, that these are like private wards at a hospital, devoted to paying patients. Only those who bill themselves at the large hostelry are given free entertainment. In like manner with the Duke K'ung, the Mencian chief also dispenses of literary honours. He has 72 of these which he may give to selected members of the widely scattered clan. A full list of every member of the clan by families is kept. It is corrected every fifteen years. From these lists the annual draft of honours is made, according to the pleasure of the chief. How this draft is affected by contributions to the chief, or by other services well-known to the Chinese, we are not informed. My friend is the happy recipient of one of these honours this present year. The selection of seven from his village of the common surname was the outcome of a subscription of 100,000 cash toward the completion of the genealogical list of one branch of the family. Henceforth these newly-made "En Sheng" Graduates *per gratia* will have the privilege of scholarship. They cannot be bamboozled for any misdemeanour by the local official. Like the *Tsu Roman* it carries certain exemptions with it. A recent receipt from the chief requests all members of the clan in this district to keep on friendly terms with the district official, to refrain from unnecessary quarrels and to keep the interests of the clan, or brotherhood as it is really become, first in their thought. One may easily estimate the value in certain cases of this distinguished prestige and leadership. Dr. Holmes tells us of the Brahmins of New England. They are the True Blue descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers with all the pride of race and culture and leadership which that implies. What are such Brahmins to these of China, the direct offspring through these long generations of Meng of Tsao. What are we ephemera of the West in comparison with the Brahmins of Shantung!—"Lo Sue" in *Chinese Times*.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS A SHARE!

From time to time one sees in English newspapers an announcement to the effect that the fractional part of an "Adventurer's Share" or a

King's Share," as the case may be, in the New River Company has been put up at auction and sold for a sum which, without exaggeration, may be considered a handsome fortune. Comparatively few persons, perhaps, know of the origin of these peculiar classes of shares, and a short sketch of their history may therefore prove of interest.

The New River Company, the first and most successful company of its kind, was founded nearly three centuries ago by a Mr. Hugh Middleton, a city man of some wealth and repute. During the reigns of Elizabeth and James various schemes seem to have been projected for supplying the London metropolis with water, but it was not until the year 1609 that anything decisive was done in the matter when, at the invitation of Mr. Middleton, the Court of Common Council transferred the powers they had obtained from Parliament to that gentleman, who at once began what was at the time considered a gigantic work.

The object in view was to connect certain springs at Chadwell and Amwell, in Hertfordshire, with the metropolis—a distance of some twenty miles; but, owing to the many hills and valleys, nearly double that distance had to be taken for the course.

Up to the time of the date of the company's charter—the year 1619—the work is said to have cost upwards of half a million of money, and until the year 1631 no dividend appears to have been paid on the shares. In fact, so unpromising was the aspect of the project, that the period of the company's affairs, which Charles I. granted to the heirs of Sir Hugh the whole of the thirty-six shares of Sixpence each, was paid to the Crown. Thus it will be seen how the general public became possessed of these shares.

It may be of interest to note here that the holder of a King's share is excluded from having any part in the management of the concern; its founder, in order to prevent the direction of its affairs from falling into the hands of courtiers, having stipulated with King James that his Majesty should take no part in the management. Thus these shares are slightly less valuable than those of the "Adventurers," which give the holders a seat on the direction. Both classes of shares have, by alienation become divided into fractional parts, which, in regard to the "Adventurers' shares" necessitated an application being made in the year 1711, to the Lord Chancellor to determine how the holders of these fractional shares were to be represented on the Board. The problem was solved by a decree to the effect that the possessors of two or more should nominate one of their number for election to the Board.

To give an idea of the enormous value to which these shares have risen, it may be stated that in the year 1800 one was sold for £14,000; in 1811 the price obtained was £17,000; in 1878, £94,000, and at the close of last year the eighth part of a share sold for a sum at the enormous rate of £100,000 per share, an amount which in years to come is not unlikely to be exceeded, owing to the reversions of a large property which will accrue to the company, and so still further enhance the value of these historical securities.—*Chambers' Journal.*

CONSUMPTION, Wasting Diseases, and General Debility. Doctors disagree as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites; the one supplying strength and flesh—the others giving nerve power and acting as a tonic to the digestion and entire system. But in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites the two are combined, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this. "Scott's Emulsion" is perfectly palatable, and is easily digested even by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Lid.), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

Co-day's Advertisements.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, at YOKOHAMA on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, to Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and other America ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—To San Francisco and return, £25 0 0. To San Francisco and return, £33 7 5. To Liverpool, £125 0 0. To London, £330 0 0. To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific, or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to add draught in full, and of same is required. Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo despatched to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company No. 10A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1890.

TO LET.

HOUSES at the Peak and at Bellios Terrace, Rooms in Beaconsfield Arcade, GODOWNS in Duddell Street, BUNGALOW, Delmar, Yow-mei-ti.

Apply to BELLIOS & Co. Hongkong, 4th September, 1890. [1259]

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

WE have now opened out in the GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT our first delivery of Goods for AUTUMN WEAR, comprising:—SCARVES, SCARFS, SCARVES, in new shapes and patterns. CASHMERE and MERINO HALF-HOSE, a large assortment. SILK and SPUN SILK SOCKS, for evening wear. MERINO and CASHMERE VESTS and PANTS. NEW SHAPES in COLLARS. THE DOUGLAS, HOPETOWN, CANNES, SAN REMO, &c., &c. A wonderfully cheap line of WHITE SHIRTS, price \$14 per dozen. Single and Double TERA HATS. FELT HATS, newest shapes and colours. WHITE BUCKSKIN TENNIS SHOES. WHITE CANVAS TENNIS SHOES. BROWN CANVAS TENNIS SHOES. (PLAIN RED RUBBER SOLES). A large assortment of WALKING STICKS. FOOT-BALL and ROWING JERSEYS. WHITE LAMBS WOOL SWEATERS.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ Co., Ltd.)

Hongkong, 4th September, 1890.

MARINE HOTEL

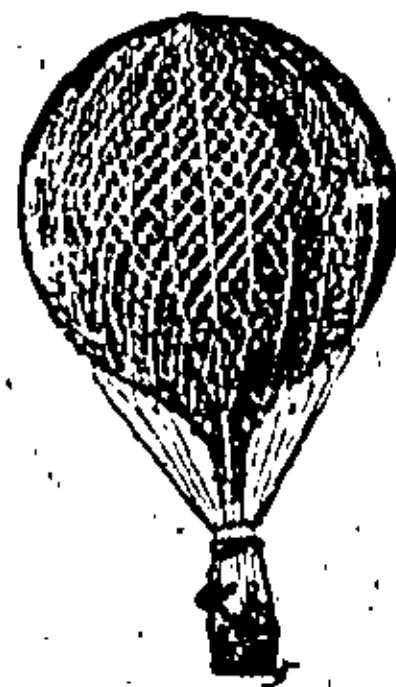
HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, that THE MARINE HOTEL is NOW OPEN. THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is situated on the Praya West, opposite the Old P. & O. Wharf, and is newly built after the designs of the Largest European Hotels—the BEDROOMS, BATH-ROOMS, &c., are commodious, well ventilated and well furnished, and are suitable for Single or Married Persons. The DINING ROOM is large and looks on the Harbour. The TABLE D'HOTE will be supplied with the best market can provide. The BAK and BILLIARD ROOMS are on the Ground Floor, and are fitted up in superior style. ENGLISH and AMERICAN TABLES. WINES and LIQUORS of the best qualities and Brands only will be supplied. The Undersigned therefore begs the patronage of the Public, hoping to give every satisfaction.

JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1890. [476]

DROP FROM THE CLOUDS.



Mr. Percival Spencer,

THE FAMOUS LONDON AERONAUT

GOLD MEDALLIST.

Balloon Society, Great Britain,

will shortly make a

BALLOON ASCENT

AND

PARACHUTE DESCENT

in this city.

Particulars of which will be duly advertised.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1890. [1257]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN,"

Captain Ashton, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at FIVE O'CLOCK.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1890. [1261]

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA, THE Steamship

"QUEEN MARGARET" will be despatched for the above Ports, on about the 11th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1890. [1260]

PUBLIC AUCTION OF OIL PAINTINGS, DIAMOND JEWELLERY, MARBLE CLOCKS, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions To Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 11th September, 1890, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at his Sale-Rooms, Duddell Street, A very rare collection of OIL PAINTINGS by well-known English painters, a portion of same have been exhibited at the Royal Academy of Arts, in London.

Also, TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENT. A valuable stock of DIAMOND JEWELLERY, comprising:—RUGS, STUDS, PINS, EARDROPS, BROOCHES, BRACELETS, &c., &c.

Also, 20 Handsome MARBLE CLOCKS of different sizes, 8 and 14 days. Catalogues will be issued prior to Sale, and the above will be on view on Wednesday, the 10th inst.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary. G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1890. [1258]

TO LET.

THE Upper Floor of HOUSE No. 7, Calne Road. Possession 1st October.

Apply to J. M. V. DE FIGUEIREDO, No. 5, Calne Road.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1890. [1262]

TO LET.

TWO GOOD ROOMS, with Bath Room, in the Calne Road. Rent moderate. Splendid View of the Harbour.

Apply to W. S. MARTEN, 2, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1890. [699]

Intimations.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

Hongkong, 4th September, 1890.

TO LET.

HOUSES at the Peak and at Bellios Terrace, Rooms in Beaconsfield Arcade, GODOWNS in Duddell Street, BUNGALOW, Delmar, Yow-mei-ti.

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Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER PALMER MACEWEN in our Firm in Hongkong and China ceased on the 30th June last by mutual consent. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, 3rd September, 1890. [1255]

NOTICE.

OWING to flux of time, the PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the Undersigned as Bill, Bullion, and General Brokers, under the Style of "COHEN & ADIS," has this day been dissolved.

A. S. COHEN.
N. N. ADIS.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1890.

WITH Reference to the above, I have this day resumed Business on my own Account as Bill, Bullion, and General Broker. All forward Contracts of Messrs. COHEN and ADIS will be settled by me.

A. S. COHEN.
N. N. ADIS.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1890. [1242]

Insurances.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30. NEXT BIRTHDAY.

£1,000 cost per quarter at the rate of:—
£ 6 18 0 (a) If premiums are payable for

THE GAP ROCK LIGHTHOUSE.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE.

It is now about two years since Governor Des Vaux, in response to the representations of the Chamber of Commerce, reopened negotiations with the Chinese Government, through Her Majesty's Minister at Peking, for the concession of a barren rock situated at the southern extremity of a chain of islands which extend for a distance of 30 miles south of Green Island. Gap Rock is so-called owing to the fact of its being a large jagged rock some 200 yards in circumference, rising to 60 feet at its highest point above sea-level, and being divided into two distinct parts by conspicuous weather-works gaps on its west and east sides. Immediately to the west of Gap Rock, and at just two miles distant, is the Greater Ladrone Island, whereon an important fishing station is to be found, with a small harbour where the numerous fishing craft seek shelter when the weather is too boisterous for them to carry on their operations in safety.

Barren and apparently useless as the Gap Rock appears to have been for untold ages past, still, since the British occupation of Hongkong, it has possessed an importance which even the navigators of these early days estimated with considerable accuracy. Up to 1836 it was an inaccessible rock, useless in itself as a navigational aid, and even in the days when the opium-laden clipper ships of the East India Company used to pay periodical visits to Whampoa, it has been of considerable importance from the fact that it is the first point, the landmark, which vessels "make" when coming to Hongkong from the South. Hitherto ships have been obliged to sight this little island in day-light or, if coming up at night, wait about in its vicinity until dawn rather than run the risk attendant upon entering the "inner track" without having sighted it. If, too, the rock happened to be enveloped in fog when a vessel arrived within five or six miles of it she had either to leave it or steer a circuitous detour to get in at our northern entrance. All this of course entails delay and additional expense. Quite recently a large mail steamer bound for Hongkong, lost nearly two days in dodging about Gap Rock, being unable to make out this important landmark owing to a dense fog. The great importance, therefore, of a lighthouse and fog horn at this point can well be understood, and the laying of the foundation stone of such a boon to those interested in shipping affairs; and to those also with important commercial interests at stake in this colony, was an affair more than usually noteworthy. This important ceremony was satisfactorily completed by two o'clock yesterday afternoon (1st inst.) by His Excellency the Administrator, Sir Francis Florence, who left Murray Wharf shortly after 9 a.m. in the Government steamship *Fame*, Captain Allen, accompanied by a representative party of local officials. Among those present on board the *Fame* were Major-General Digby Barker and *aid-de-camp*; Commodore Church; the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Fielding Clarke; The Acting Attorney-General, Mr. E. J. Acland; the Surveyor General, Mr. S. Brown; Captain Rumsey, R.N., Harbour Master; Major-General Gordon, Acting Captain Superintendent of Police; Major Dempster, Acting Superintendent of Victoria Gaol; Mr. McLeary Brown, Commissioner of the Imperial Chinese Customs at Kowloon; Captain *Ed Ho*; Mr. F. H. May, Private Secretary; and Lieut. Thorburn, A.D.C. to the Administrator; several prominent members of the Public Works Department, etc., etc.

The trip down to the Rock was done under 3 hours and half, the pleasure of the last two hours being somewhat marred by the unruly motion of the steamer as she pitched into the head sea. On reaching her destination the *Fame* was made fast to a buoy on the east side of the island, so as to avoid the heavy rollers, to give the passengers a chance to land, which even yesterday, is by no means a safe or easy business. First of all the Surveyor General, accompanied by Mr. Mulder, the engineer in charge of the works, got into the landing boat, which was steered into a cove where a large chair suspended from a derrick received them, and they were hoisted, like a bale of piece goods, up about 30 feet and then swung in and lowered on a ledge of rock. In this undignified way His Excellency the Administrator and the whole party were landed on the sterile rock which is to shortly become a beacon-light to navigators.

After the visitors were landed in this very unceremonious manner, they wended their way up to the summit, where the ceremony of laying the stone was performed. Prior to doing so, however, His Excellency personally inspected the temporary quarters of the overseer of works, Mr. Fraser, and the hundred labourers, amongst whom, *mirabile dictu*, since the beginning of the work in March last, not one case of sickness has occurred. Upon returning to the summit again His Excellency rested for a few moments under an awning, where the contractor, Mr. Tsang Keng, stepped forward and presented the plans of the lighthouse.

His Excellency then said: "It affords me great pleasure and satisfaction to take part in the ceremony to perform which we are here to-day. The laying of the foundation stone of this lighthouse is indeed an important matter, for it will afford safety to the great and ever increasing amount of shipping bound to this Eastern part of the world, in fog or in storm. We know that when this project was first seriously thought of several almost insuperable difficulties arose in connection with it, but it was so generally admitted that a lighthouse to the south of Hongkong would be desirable that wiser counsels prevailed and the difficulties were at last overcome. To-day we give the real credit to a boon to many. It is well known that His Excellency Governor Des Vaux used every endeavour in order to bring this project to completion, but his exertions would have availed but little had he not obtained the co-operation of the Chinese Authorities. Therefore those who will derive benefit from this light hereafter will not only owe a debt of gratitude to Hongkong, but also to the Chinese who co-operated with him to carry the scheme to a successful issue."

Then, in the presence of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs, also at Peking, who did all in their power to further Sir William Des Vaux's wishes in this connection, a debt of gratitude is due. There is no doubt but that this work will be somewhat costly, the revised estimate being, I believe, \$750,000; and I earnestly hope and trust that this estimate will not be exceeded, of course a great deal depends on the weather. If the weather is favourable the work will progress quickly and the expenses be less; if the weather is bad, then, there will be delay and consequent increase of expense. This lighthouse will be about 140 feet high above mean sea-level. The more navigation increases, as it does every year, larger ships are made with greater speed, more valuable cargoes are carried round the world, greater numbers of passengers are carried and greater should be the securities for safety; and amongst these latter, none are greater than those beacons which are erected in all parts of the world for the guidance of vessels.

through the boisterous and obscure waters found in every sea all the globe over. It is, I repeat, a very great pleasure to me to lay this foundation stone to-day, and I hope that before the end of next year, or early in the commencement of the following year, this great work—so long thought of—will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. (Applause.)

The stone was then lowered into its place and declared by His Excellency to be well and truly laid, an announcement which was followed with three hearty cheers by the Europeans, there assembled, added to volleys of bombs and a fusillade of crackers which the Chinese workmen let off until the Administrator and party were again on board the *Fame*, the anchor weighed and the little steamer going her eleven knots in the direction of Hongkong, whilst the company were doing justice to an excellent tiffin.

Shortly after six o'clock the party was landed at Murray Pier after a most enjoyable trip to the neighbouring Anglo-Chinese island, Gap Rock. We say Anglo-Chinese advisedly, for though it is virtually ceded to Great Britain still the Chinese Government remains in nominal possession, in proof of which a small land tax will be paid to the Chinese authorities annually. The cost of building the lighthouse will, we hear, be met by duties levied upon shipping entering this port, after which the tonnage dues are to be abolished. The Gap Rock light, or rather lantern, we may add, has been purchased from Messrs. Chance Bros. of Birmingham, who are, with the exception of a well-known Paris firm, the most successful makers of these complicated and most useful of all lanterns. The lighthouse is to be supplemented with a powerful fog horn which will be a guide to vessels fog-bound within a two miles radius of the rock—a most important and invaluable adjunct.

THE HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The first competition for the Handicap Challenge Cup, presented by the Hon. A. P. MacEwen, took place on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last week on the links at Happy Valley. The round was very hard owing to the long continued drought, the putting greens especially being very keen. As will be seen from the annexed scores, the committee did their handicapping work well, especially considering that this was their first effort and that there was a large amount of raw talent to gauge. After an interesting but rather tedious fight the winner eventually turned up in Mr. Wade Gardner, whose success was warmly received.

Several couples played off on Thursday, the most important of whom were Mr. Gardner and the Hon. A. P. MacEwen. The ultimate winner played a good steady game all through, while Mr. MacEwen was a trifle erratic, sometimes playing a first class game and at others bungling from what seemed to be want of care. He handled his wooden clubs well—more especially his "shovel"—but trusted too much to them alone when iron ones would have paid better. By steady play Mr. Gardner got round his first nine holes in 47, while his opponent took 52. The second round commenced, as is frequently the case, with an improvement in play, Gardner in particular developing a very strong game. The seventh hole was the only one which he could have easily made, but he put down two holes brought his total to 43, which, barring some of Lawson's rounds, is the lowest yet made on the links. MacEwen fell off a bit towards the end of the round and did not finish. No other noteworthy scores were made on Thursday.

On Friday Mr. Mitchell-Innes and Captain Rumsey were the most fancied couples as far as low scoring was concerned, although Major Arbuthnot and Major Barker were expected not to be far away. Mitchell-Innes commenced well, but at a ten to the fourth hole smashed up what would otherwise have been a fine score, and he took 51 for the round. Captain Rumsey scarcely played up to his usual form, requiring 53 for the round. In the second round the Hon. Sec. played up and managed to put in 44, while the Captain of the Club again made a 53, so that the totals were 95 and 105 respectively. Major Barker was not in fettle, but the gallant Major of the R.A. got in two fairly good rounds, although not quite up to his usual form, finishing in 101.

On Saturday the interest centred in Mr. Gershon Stewart and Dr. J. A. Lawson. The latter "owed" seven strokes, while Mr. Stewart "owed" one, and in order to be equal with Mr. Gardner they had to and 89 respectively. The first round was not to get round twice. The first round was not to get round anything out of the way—producing a "run punch" being evident in the eyes of both players—and it took Lawson 43 and Stewart 48 to complete the round. In the second round the Doctor made a determined bid for good scores, but luck was against him, as the ball kept continually dodging round the hole on the putting green. Stewart also played well, but, as the medical ultimately did, he managed the last three holes very badly, requiring ten to the pond hole, and the result was that neither player improved on his previous round, 43 being the Doctor's total and 57 Stewart's—thus making them 86 and 105 respectively.

It is of interest to remark that the record score so far made by Dr. Lawson in a match with Captain Rumsey about a fortnight ago, when he did the two rounds in 38 and 40.

For comparison we give the scores, hole for hole, of the three highest on the card:—

Gardner—
1st round 64.5.5.5.5.6.6=47
2nd round 5.5.6.3.4.6.7.3=43—90

Lawson—
1st round 64.5.4.4.5.6.4=43
2nd round 5.4.4.5.5.4.5.7.5=43—86

Mitchell-Innes—
1st round 5.4.5.10.4.6.7.4=51
2nd round 6.5.4.4.5.5.7.4=44—95

The following is the score list with handicaps.

Full Stroke Net score, allowed.

Wade Gardner 86 93
Dr. Lawson 101 74
Major Arbuthnot 95 (scratch) 95
R. E. Baird 98 26
Capt. Ramsey 106 79
Major Hannay 104 41
Dr. W. M. Craig 107 71
G. Stewart 102 101
Major Barker 111 9

THE "TAIYUAN" STOWAWAYS CASE.

Charles Nathaniel Betts, second steward of the C. N. Co's. Australian liner *Taiyuan*, and Chinese "boy" charged with smuggling Chinese on board the same ship, were again brought before Mr. Robinson at the Police Court this afternoon (Aug. 28th). Mr. Hastings, of Messrs. Wotton and Deacon's office, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Rodyk for the defence. Mr. Rodyk said he did not see any evidence as to a breach of the Australian Immigration Act, which was one of the charges. Mr. Hastings said he would put Mr. Betts into the box to prove that charge.

Mr. Betts then stated that he produced an authorized copy of the New South Wales Restriction Act of 1888, by which it was shown that any ship arriving in the waters of the colony with Chinese passengers in excess of the number allowed by the Act was liable to a fine of £500 for each passenger carried over and above the number allowed by law. The master of the *Taiyuan*, he added, was called upon in Sydney to show why he should not be proceeded against in regard to the eight stowaways—which formed the subject of the present inquiry. The matter was still, as far as he knew, in abeyance at Sydney, where, upon the arrival of the *Taiyuan*, the matter would be further investigated.

In answer to Mr. Rodyk he said he received that copy of the Restriction Act from the Company's agents in Sydney.

To his Worship—Betts had been but two trips in the *Taiyuan*, to Sydney.

Mr. Hastings said, in closing the case for the prosecution, that the prisoners were charged with smuggling Chinese passengers on board the *Taiyuan* and trying to land them in Sydney. As the local Ordinance did not make it possible that they could be charged with aiding and abetting in the smuggling of Chinese passengers on board a British ship, the prisoners were therefore charged with the common offence of conspiracy. The evidence showed that the "boy" had fed the stowaways, and Betts held the keys of the place in which they were concealed.

To search the after part of the ship, hence, as he was peculiarly interested in the affair, the success of the conspirators in getting their passengers to Australia. Lo Aki, the No. 1 "boy," said he was the man who issued rations for the stowaways. The "boy" now before the Court was the one who fed the stowaways and probably got a considerable sum of money for keeping the matter quiet. Against him there was no distinct, only circumstantial, evidence that he was in the conspiracy. As to Betts' written statement, it quite corroborated the statements of the No. 1 "boy." The object of this stowaway business was the Sydney poll-tax, in all about \$700 per week. By this conspiracy therefore, the owners were defrauded out of the passage money at least, even supposing that the ship had her full legal complement of Chinese passengers. The Company had suffered more seriously by the affair, for it had been conjectured by the Australian Government that the Company must have been privy to the smuggling, and they were now liable to be fined £4,000. The Company had also suffered in its reputation in Australia by reason of this affair. This offence—that was to say the conspiracy—was an indictable offence.

His Worship thought that it was an action for trespass, not of defrauding the company. The evidence showed that the steamer had her full legal complement, they couldn't carry more than they already had on board that trip.

Mr. Hastings—Then I submit to your Worship that the defendants are liable to punishment for a common misdemeanor.

Mr. Rodyk—I must ask your Worship to remand the case so that I may have time to look into it as regards my client. His defence is, that he was under the influence of the defendant Betts and was not a free agent in the matter.

His Worship—Yes, I will remand the case until Monday, when I shall be glad to hear you upon the subject.

The case was then adjourned until Monday afternoon, bail being fixed in one surety of \$500 for each of the defendants.

At the Police Court on the 1st inst. Nathaniel Betts was further charged on remand with conspiring to smuggle eight stowaways on the *Taiyuan*, of which he was second steward, on the 17th June.—Mr. Hastings prosecuted. Mr. Phillip, barrister-at-law, who appeared for a Chinese defendant in the case, having pleaded successfully for his client, Betts, in defence, explained that he had been undefended because the prosecutors (Messrs. Butterfield and Swift) had refused to pay his wages for two months, and left him without means to retain legal assistance. He denied that any conspiracy against the Company existed, and urged that the Chinese Restriction Act of N.S.W. did not extend to Hongkong.—Mr. Robinson, in a lengthy and involved judgment, held that an agreement existed between Betts and Lo Aki to smuggle the Chinese over, and that Betts was guilty of larceny of stores in feeding the men. In regard to the charge of conspiracy to prejudice the Company, he thought that no such conspiracy was shown. The importance of the case lay in the fact that the prisoner was a European, in a position of trust, who had been abused in a most reckless way. He would be sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-fourth ordinary meeting, to be held on Thursday, the 11th September, 1890, at 4 o'clock p.m.:

The Directors have now the pleasure to lay before the shareholders a statement of the Company's accounts for the year ended April 30th last.

The net premium earned amounts to \$653,507.45 and the working account shows a balance at credit of \$404,929.49, which sum the Directors recommend be appropriated in the following manner:—

A dividend of 18 per cent. to shareholders \$108,000.00
A dividend of 15 per cent. on contributions, payable to all contributors of 100 shares, whether shareholders or not 92,000.00
To be carried to new account 204,929.49
\$404,929.49

DIRECTORS.

Mr. J. Thurburn has resigned his seat at the Board, and Mr. C. F. Rowland has accepted an invitation to fill the seat so vacated.

This appointment will require the confirmation of the shareholders.

Messrs J. S. Moses and M. Paquin retire by rotation and offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The annexed accounts have been audited by Messrs. T. Arnold and H. U. Jeffries, who offer themselves for re-election.

L. FORBESCKER, Chairman.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1890.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH APRIL, 1890.

Assets.

Cash in hand \$36,482.68
Fixed deposits with Banks 375,000.00
Invested in mortgages of properties 496,000.00
Bonds of Chinese Imperial Government Loan, 1884 121,000.00
Bonds of Chinese Imperial Government Loan, 1886 54,706.41
London Branch 21,447.14

Fixed deposits with Banks 51,428.57
India 31 per cent. stock 28,940.48
India 41, 25 per cent. stock 20,165.36
Indian Railways (guaranteed stock) 51,076.19
Cape of Good Hope 5 per cent. Loan 28,571.42
Victoria 4 per cent. Loan 28,571.42
South Australia 4 per cent. Loan 28,571.42
Remitance in transit 51,428.57

Melbourne Branch:—
Cash in hand, in course of collection, and on fixed deposit 186,616.87

Sydney Branch:—
Cash in hand, in course of collection, and on fixed deposit 57,067.43

Furniture at Head Office and Branches 1,560.25

Policy stamps 37.20

Interest accrued, but not yet payable 18,599.62

Premium uncollected 3,689.60

Due from Agencies 142,664.32

Less due to Agencies 3,293.90

10,992.74

\$1,668,953.37

Liabilities.

Capital Subscribed \$2,000,000.00

Amount paid-up 600,000.00

Reserve Fund 650,000.00

Dividends outstanding 14,023.88

Profit and Loss Account 404,929.49

\$1,668,953.37

WORKING ACCOUNT.

To Losses 407,077.59

Charges, Commissions &c. 118,011.62

Survey Fees 7,314.11

Directors' and Auditors' fees 11,779.90

Head Office and Branches 908.17

Exchange 21,256.70

Balance to Profit and Loss 404,929.49

\$ 971,477.88

By Premium, less Re-insurances and Return Premium 653,507.45

Interest 86,106.52

Transfer fees 320.00

Suspense, amount brought forward from last year 231,343.91

\$ 971,477.88

RESERVE FUND.

To Balance on 30th June, 1889 \$650,000.00

By Balance on 30th June, 1890 650,000.00

W. H. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1890.

We have compared the above Statements with the Books, Vouchers, and Securities of the Company, and found the same correct.

T. ARNOLD, H. U. JEFFRIES, Auditors.

FIRE AT THE "KEE CHONG" FILATURE, SHANGHAI.

One of the most serious fires that have occurred at Shanghai for a long time was that at the Kee Chong Filature on Monday night (August 25th). We briefly related yesterday morning that a fire had occurred there, and are now able to give a more detailed account. As our readers know, the Filature is situated on the north side of the Soochow creek near the Shansu Road Bridge. It consists of the building containing the reeling machinery, and residences of the foreign staff, the engine house, and a high three storied godown, the roof of the latter being covered with corrugated iron. The Filature employs some hundreds of Chinese women and girls who are under the supervision of Italian forewomen, the whole establishment being under the management of Mr. Riva. The godown referred to is used to store the cocoons which are taken to the reeling department as they are wanted, and the place is locked up at about 6 p.m. daily, the women and girls going to their homes, leaving only the forewomen and some of the male Chinese staff on the premises.

On Monday night the godown was locked up as usual. At a few minutes to 10 p.m. Mr. Riva looked round the premises and, finding everything safe, retired to his quarters. He had not been in his room long before he was informed that smoke was coming out of the godown; so hastily dressing himself he went to see where the smoke was coming from, and found that it proceeded from the second storey of the godown, at a spot apparently midway between the walls and in that part of the building which is nearest the engine house. He immediately got his fire pumps to work and told his interpreter to telephone to the Central Station to call out the Fire Brigades, and himself continuing to play on the smoke through one of the windows which he broke open. After a time, not hearing the fire bells, he went to the telephone himself, but it seems that the message sent by his interpreter had not been understood, and it was not till five minutes to eleven that the firemen were called out. They were not long in responding, but as there were no flames to be seen, they wandered up and down Tiendong Road looking for the fire, and were preparing to return home when someone informed them where the fire was. The hydrants were so far off, it was a good while before the firemen could play on the building. Even then they could not do much, as they could only play through one window, all the others being fastened from the inside. However, they poured two streams in, and then having obtained ladders, broke open other windows and played through them, so that before midnight there were six streams on the fire, and the flames were being kept under control.

The fire was stationed close to the Shansu Road bridge and next to the engine house, and the water from the "Soochow" engine, and the "Deluge" was pumping mud. By this time the steam float had arrived and supplied two more streams, making ten in all. The "Deluge" engine could not be used owing to an accident to some of the machinery. The firemen got on the roof of the engine house and played four streams through the godown windows. All this time nothing but dense smoke was coming out of the windows, and the flames were not visible until midnight, when a great flame shot up through the roof, and it became so hot that the firemen on top of the engine house felt that they had

to wet each other down, for they had no means of getting off the roof without being scorched. The flames rose high in the air while the dense smoke which had preceded this outburst was wafted through Hongkong as far as the Old Ningpo Wharf.

Little by little the flames spread along the roof, and as the rafters were burnt through they fell below on top of the cocoons, which were a mass of fire but without any flame. The flames raged higher and higher and defied all the united streams to quell them, only subsiding when there was nothing more to burn. Meanwhile tons of water were poured on the building, and such was the quantity that the water forced its way out of the wall at the basement and such was the ground. At 3 a.m. a considerable advantage had been gained, the fire, but it was not till 6 a.m. that the firemen were told to go home, leaving behind four steamers in the hands of the coolies, who played on the smouldering ruins for hours afterwards. About 1,400 piculs of cocoons were destroyed.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. It is very improbable that it was caused by any one smoking, as this practice was strictly prohibited in the godown, and as cocoons are not subject to spontaneous combustion, the fire could not have originated from that cause. There seems to be only one theory left to account for the fire, namely incendiarism. Last November the Filature caught fire, the origin of which was explained, but on that occasion the firemen did not get at the flames, which were confined to the roof.

The stock of cocoons was insured for Tls. 1,000,000, distributed as follows:—Commercial Union Tls. 400,000; North British Tls. 30,000; Hongkong Fire Tls. 30,000; London and Lancashire Tls. 20,000; Sun Tls. 20,000. The North British had a line of Tls. 10,000 on the rental of the entire filature. Estimating the loss at 70 per cent. of the sum insured, and adding Tls. 8,000 for the loss of the godown and Tls. 5,000 for loss of rent, the total damage comes to about Tls. 121,000, less salvage—an item which cannot at present be estimated with any approach to accuracy. The late rate of exchange will be very unfortunate for the home insurance offices interested, who have to pay in taels and who, no doubt, received their premiums from Shanghai at the beginning of the year at a much lower rate of exchange. The difference will probably be as much as £4,000. The Hongkong Fire office of course escapes this loss.—N. C. Daily News.

THE NEW CHINESE COINAGE.

In an unpretending little wooden box, which we have just been privileged to examine, lie tokens of one of the most noteworthy events which have happened for many centuries in the history of China. For hundreds and hundreds of years this vast empire has been in the extraordinary condition of having no coinage worthy the name. With the exception of gold bars, which are used in too infinitesimal quantities to require consideration, the clumsy shoes of sycee have for ages been the only representative of valuable currency. During all this time the only native-made coin in general use has been the copper cash, which, being worth but a sixth part of the smallest coin minted in England, is of no use for large transfers of money. All other wants have been met by the importation of foreign coins, principally Mexican dollars. Now, in this sixteenth year of the reign of the Emperor Kwang Hsi, the reproach has been taken away, and Chinese silver coin actually exists.

Five specimens lie before us now, fresh from the mint which has been established at Canton by the able Viceroy Chang Chih-ung. They are respectively equivalent in value to a Mexican dollar, half-dollar, and twenty, ten, and five cents, and are all handsome, well-minted coins, fit to compare with those of any country in the world. The values, be it observed, are expressed in tael fractions, the Chinese dollar being of the face value of 7 mace 2 candareens, and the other coins being issued as worth 3 mace 6 candareens, 435 candareens, 73,10th candareens, and 233 candareens. It is worthy of note that if the new money were always negotiable at its face value, ten ten-cent pieces would be worth more than a dollar, and two five-cent pieces would be of more value than one ten cent piece. This will be readily seen on comparing the values as given above. In size and weight the new Chinese dollar is identical with a Mexican coin of the present year. The three smaller coins correspond equally to the five, ten, and twenty cent pieces which have long been coined for the English authorities at Hongkong, and which have proved so great a convenience not only to foreigners but to Chinese. The half-dollar is of course half the weight of the dollar, and in the absence of a coin of corresponding value in the Hongkong and Mexican currency, is likely to be extremely useful. The design of all five coins is the same. On the reverse are the four characters Kwang-tsi yuan pao (meaning "Sycee of the reign of Kwang-Hsi") arranged diamond-wise, with small Manchu characters, of the same signification in the centre, these latter being simply Kwang Hsi yuan pao written phonetically. On the obverse is a dragon, round which are placed the characters Kwang-tsi kang tsu ping chun shun, signifying that the coin is worth 7 mace 2 candareens of silver and is made in Canton. On the brass cash which are also being issued from the mint at Canton, are characters stating the value of the coin, the reign, and the province. One of the cash before us is without the customary square hole in the centre, but it is not yet known whether cash of this novel pattern are being issued in large quantities. The only fault to be found with the appearance of the coins (which have not yet found their way to Shanghai in any quantity), is that of smaller ones the tael and its fractions are so small as not to be readily decipherable. It is hardly necessary to point out that the market value of the new money is not likely to be determined by its face value. There seems to be no reason why, if the Chinese can buy silver cheaply enough, the new coinage should not come into general use and even replace the Mexican dollar. This would be still more likely to come to pass if the Government were to agree to receive contributions from the provincial treasuries in this form. Nevertheless, experience teaches us that it is impossible to forecast how any new thing will be received by the Chinese, one of whose national characteristics is suspicion; and time alone will show whether Chang Chih-ung's exertions will result in failure or in success.—N. C. Daily News.

TIENSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 20th.
On the night of the 19th inst. three robbers got into the quarters of Tse Kuan-yang, one of the officials of the Tientsin Custom House, and carried off the owner of the apartments in bed. They demanded his money or his life, and under the pressure of mortal terror Mr. Tse Kuan-yang parted with two gold bangles, his watch, and 200,000 cash in notes. Satisfied with their booty the robbers gave their victim a final shaking up and departed. As soon as they

were gone the plundered gentleman raised a terrible outcry, and his apartment was speedily thronged, with the wild figures of only half-awakened, and partially-clad soldiers, grasping whatever weapons they had been able to seize on hearing the alarm.

The next day the Viceroy issued orders for a descent on the brothels and opium dens, in the hope that the unwelcome visitors to his Yamen might be discovered in some of them. Accordingly after midnight on the 13th inst., a general raid was made on all such places, and 370 people were arrested. Great was the consternation in Tientsin next day, for the crowd apprehended consisted of men of all sorts and conditions—officials, bankers, merchants, vagabonds, thieves and vagrants. Those who were known were released after a rather trying interview with His Excellency, but the remainder, about 175 in number, were taken to the Ying Hoo Chin, and from there to the Tientsin Tsaotai's Yamen, where they were finally left to their reflections behind closed bars. The affair has had beneficial effect on the habits of the brothels and opium shops, and those places have been in an altogether forlorn and deserted condition ever since.

The Viceroy has shown clearly by his action in this matter, prompt and vigorous as could be desired by the most critical, that he is still in full possession of those energetic and decisive qualities that marked him in the early stages of his career. By this step he has done much to clear up the atmosphere of society in Tientsin, which had gotten into a most undesirable state during the past few weeks. Refugees of course thronged in from the flooded districts adjacent, and it might only be expected that amongst the incoming hordes there should be a fair sprinkling of lewd and lawless characters. Under these circumstances Tientsin has lately had an undue proportion of the abandoned and profligate within her walls, and brothels, opium shops, and such abominable resorts have been crowded nightly.

